

1961

the Cuban revolution will rejoin the community of American states. It will do this because it has no other place to go.

The wave of the future is not Communist domination of the world. The wave of the future is social reform and social revolution driving toward the goal of national independence and equality of personal status. In this historical tendency, Mr. Khrushchev will be, as Mr. Alsop tells us he is supposed to have described himself, "the locomotive of history" only if we set ourselves up to be the roadblocks of history.

What is the lesson of all these experiences? At bottom the lesson is that there is, as the President said the other day, a worldwide social upheaval which the Communists did not create but which they hope to capture. If we make our own policy one of opposition to this worldwide movement of social change, we shall lose the cold war and Mr. Khrushchev's hopes will be realized. If, on the other hand, we befriend and support with active measures the movements of social change, their leaders will not submit to Moscow because they do not have to submit to Moscow. They do not wish to submit to Moscow because what they want is independence.

THE CUBAN INVASION/

Mr. McGEE. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at this point the lead editorial in this morning's Washington Post. It has to do with the comments recently attributed to the new chairman of the Republican Party, Representative WILLIAM E. MILLER, particularly in regard to the comments he made on the Cuban question.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

TRAGIC MISTAKE

The new chairman of the Republican National Committee, Representative WILLIAM E. MILLER, has broken the unwritten political truce about Cuba with his charge that the Kennedy administration perpetrated "an American tragedy." Mr. MILLER's specific complaint—that President Kennedy "rescinded and revoked the Eisenhower plan to have the Cuban freedom fighters protected by American air power"—happens to be true. But did this, and the announcement that no American forces would take part, constitute the ghastly mistake which Mr. Miller professes to see?

In the clarity of hindsight there were enough mistakes to fill a couple of political war chests, and perhaps in the immediate sense the failure to use American air power was one of them. Mr. Kennedy's order, it seems plain, removed whatever chance there might have been for a badly conceived plan to succeed. All questions of treaties and international opinion apart, if the plan had worked militarily—and the if is a big one—many of the misgivings might have been swept away. The United States received virtually as much blame as it would have received if it had committed its own forces.

But that argument assumes that a military operation alone in Cuba would have guaranteed the overthrow of the Communist satellite which Fidel Castro has been building. A far more persuasive argument on the other side of the case has been made by Theodore Draper in his admirable review of events in Cuba. In his article in Encounter, reprinted in the New Leader, he notes:

"The Eisenhower administration had not given the underground priority, and the Kennedy administration ruled out full-scale intervention.

"Yet, short of the Castro regime's collapse at the first blow from the outside, the in-

vasion required a spontaneous outburst of popular support or an ever-increasing measure of American support. An invasion force which succeeded in overthrowing Castro without a demonstrative show of popular support could only have ruled Cuba in a state of perpetual civil war or as a thinly disguised American occupation. At best, it would have postponed another outbreak of "Fidelismo" for a few months or years. At worst, it could have made Cuba into another Algeria."

What is significant is that the Republican leadership, judged by Mr. Miller's charges, evidently has concluded that there is a popular issue here in berating Mr. Kennedy for his decision not to intervene directly. And if there is to be a political debate on this point, then some further considerations ought to come into the discussion.

Mr. Draper, who himself has no illusions about the menacing nature of the regime in Cuba, reports that former Vice President Nixon, as early as April 1959, wrote a memorandum advocating the training of guerrilla forces to overthrow Castro. Mr. Nixon also is said by others to have argued within the Eisenhower administration for an invasion with the support of American ground troops, if necessary.

Yet when Mr. Kennedy, during the political campaign last fall, advocated helping anti-Castro forces inside and outside Cuba, Mr. Nixon termed the recommendation "dangerously irresponsible." He cited five treaties and the United Nations Charter in which this country has undertaken not to intervene, and he added:

"If we were to follow that recommendation (of Mr. Kennedy) we would lose all of our friends in Latin America, we would probably be condemned in the United Nations, and we probably would not accomplish our objective."

Those were the words of the Republican presidential nominee last October. If Mr. Miller is now inviting a full postmortem, it will be, indeed, instructive to have all the facts come out.

CONGRESSIONAL AND SCHOOL RECESSES

Mr. McGEE. Madam President, on Thursday, June 8, I made some brief re-

marks about the possibility of putting Congress on a "full time" basis with year-round sessions and that we take what recesses become available so as to coincide with the school recesses when Members of Congress can spend some time with their families.

At that time, I asked to have printed in the RECORD a petition of the Democratic Congressional Wives Forum and the Republican Congressional Wives Club which went on record as favoring a "summer recess" policy.

That petition inadvertently omitted the names of Mrs. Fred Marshall and Mrs. John M. Slack, Jr., and I ask unanimous consent that their names be added to the petition and that the permanent record be corrected to include them.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

PUBLIC COMMUNITY COLLEGES

Mr. SMITH of Massachusetts. Madam President, the fastest growing form of higher education in my State of Massachusetts today, as well as in the United States, is the public community colleges. One began operation last fall in Pittsfield, and three more will open their doors to students next September in Boston, Haverhill, and Hyannis. They are a part of the Commonwealth's vital long-range program to make higher education available at a minimum cost to everyone in the State.

An article published in the Boston Globe on Sunday, June 11, 1961, gives an excellent account of the work which these colleges are doing.

I ask unanimous consent that it be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

The Bay State's new 2-year colleges

[All opening this fall except Berkshire Community College, which opened last fall]

Name	Location	Openings	Courses offered	Yearly cost ¹
Berkshire Community College	Pittsfield	300	Liberal arts, ² business administration, ² electronics technology.	\$200
Cape Cod Community College	Hyannis	150	Liberal arts, ² business administration, ²	200
Massachusetts Bay Community College	Boston (27 Garrison St.)	300-500	Liberal arts, ² business administration, ² electronics technology.	200
Northern Essex Community College	Haverhill	150	do.	200

¹ Tuition only; commuting expenses, books, etc., extra.

² Transfer to another college after 1 or 2 years. However, some business administration courses will be "terminal" 2-year programs. (An associate in arts or associate in science degree is given for completed 2-year courses. Transferees to other colleges will continue studies for bachelor's degrees.)

"COMMUTER" COLLEGES SCORE—STATE OPENING THREE IN SEPTEMBER. ANOTHER EXPANDING

(By Ian Forman)

Hard-pressed Massachusetts will create 900 new "college places" this September in one bold new stroke.

Three new 2-year community colleges are opening their doors for the first time—and a fourth is being enlarged.

Boston, Haverhill, and Hyannis are the sites of the growing chain of these State-run "commuter" colleges, whose first "pilot" institution opened successfully at Pittsfield last fall.

Already the applications are pouring in, but the rule is: It's never too late to apply, even through the summer.

This new concept in higher education, which will rapidly assume a major role in Massachusetts, aims at two things:

1. Prepare students in liberal arts and sciences so they can transfer within 1 or 2 years to a 4-year college or university.

2. Prepare other young men and women in 2-year "terminal" courses for more technical careers in business, industry, electronics technology, and other areas than high school education now affords.

Are these new colleges any good? you may ask.

Should I apply to go or, if a parent, should I encourage my youngster to go?

The best immediate answer might be to look at Pittsfield's Berkshire Community College which opened last fall.

Within only 1 year, a girl student has transferred to Middlebury and a boy to Amherst College, both with good scholarships. Another girl is switching to Connecticut this fall, and several more students will transfer to the University of Massachusetts in February.

This is an amazingly good first-year record—and a reflection on the faculty assembled—since most transfers normally will occur after the second year, which is coming up.

In addition, two students in the business-technical courses have left for well-paying jobs.

This dual nature of the Bay State's growing 2-year college system should not be forgotten; the post-high-school advanced education of top technicians and executive assistants in industry and business.

This technical-vocational role may well be the answer to supplying our "technician hungry" electronics industry—and eventually producing top assistants in areas like medicine and dentistry.

There's a big head of excitement building up at these about-to-open colleges. The pioneering spirit is helping draw qualified and inspired faculty.

And the other new colleges are drawing similar people.

For instance, Dr. John F. McKenzie, former dean of men at Boston University who is now director of Boston's Massachusetts Bay Community College, says Boston also is a magnet for college teachers.

"Boston is an attraction culturally," he said, "but just as important, its many universities give younger faculty an opportunity to study here for advanced degrees."

McKenzie, too, noted the desire of faculty to be part of a "from the ground up" pioneering effort, and adds that many top-flight secondary school teachers are looking for a chance to teach at a more advanced level.

Located at least temporarily in the former B.U. College of Practical Arts buildings at 27 Garrison Street, Back Bay, Massachusetts Bay Community College will be the State's largest, growing probably to 700 or 800 students within 2 years.

Cape Cod Community College provides opportunity for the only higher education in the cape area. Director Bartlett says, "Roughly 70 percent of our students say they couldn't have gone to college anywhere else."

It costs \$200 tuition a year for all the community colleges. Many students will go through by living at home, and earning tuition and book money in the summer, he said.

Northern Essex Community College in Haverhill will be directed by Dr. Harold Bentley, formerly director of Worcester Junior College for 12 years.

Following the industry cooperation pattern at Pittsfield and Boston, Dr. Bentley is working with such local industries as Western Electric, Raytheon, and Avco in setting up his industrial technician courses.

Director Thomas E. O'Connell at Berkshire Community College has found local industry extremely helpful in providing faculty from their staffs, equipment and postgraduate job placement.

Because in its closing hours the 1961 legislature passed \$750,000 to keep the program moving, against Governor Volpe's recommendation that a halt be called to review the plans.

Walter M. Taylor, executive secretary of the Massachusetts Regional Community

Colleges Board, said there will be two more such colleges opened in September 1962.

Whether they'll be in places like Greenfield or the Athol-Gardner area, where interest is strong—or in larger spots like Springfield and Worcester, where interest is just stirring—no one yet knows.

ONE HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF "FIGHTING IRISH" 101ST INFANTRY REGIMENT

Mr. SMITH of Massachusetts. Madam President, this week marks the 100th anniversary of the organization of the 101st Infantry Regiment, better known as the "Fighting Irish" or "Irish 9th."

The regiment began in 1798 in Boston as "the Columbian Artillery" company in an artillery regiment. Around 1850, a number of Boston Irishmen joined it and, under the leadership of Capt. Thomas Cass, turned it into one of the finest militia companies in the city.

In 1855, however, the Governor of Massachusetts announced his intention of disbanding all military companies composed of persons of foreign birth. Captain Cass surrendered the company's charter because of what he felt was a grievous insult to the good name and men of the unit and it was reformed as a civic group for literary and military purposes. I suspect they were a little more military than literary, as they did a good deal of drilling on the Boston Common.

When the Civil War broke out, prominent Irish-American citizens of Boston met to recruit a regiment. Captain Cass was selected as the colonel for the new unit and the Columbian Artillery was immediately reestablished as the "Irish 9th" Regiment.

It fought valiantly in Virginia, Pennsylvania, and Maryland in many battles ranging from Bull Run, Antietam, and Chancellorsville to Spottsylvania and finally Gettysburg. The regiment paid a high price in casualties, however, for its long and gallant record; and many of its men, including Colonel Cass, who was killed at the battle of Malvern Hill, died in the field.

Since then, the "Fighting Irish" regiment has served its country well in every war. In honor of its fine record, I am glad to say that Mayor John Collins, of Boston, has proclaimed June 11-17 as "101st Infantry Centennial Week."

VALERIAN ZORIN

Mr. PELL. Madam President, recently Dr. Peter Zenkl, former lord mayor of Prague, and the father of the prewar social security program of Czechoslovakia, wrote a most interesting editorial about Valerian Zorin which appeared in the May 27 issue of the Saturday Evening Post. I had the honor of knowing Dr. Zenkl when I was serving our Foreign Service in Czechoslovakia. Because of his anti-Communist stand, Dr. Zenkl had to flee for his life and is now living in the United States. He suffered, too, under the Nazi occupation of his homeland when he was arrested and interned

Dr. Zenkl's editorial highlights the ludicrous spectacle of a man like Zorin donning the cloak of self-righteousness at the U.N. Zorin's nefarious activities in connection with the treacherous Communist takeover of Czechoslovakia make his conduct in the U.N. questionable to say the least.

Madam President, it is a genuine pleasure for me to ask unanimous consent that the editorial entitled "Zorin, 'Defender' of the Congo and Cuba in the U.N. Is an Old Hand at Subversion" be printed in the body of the Record.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

ZORIN, DEFENDER OF THE CONGO AND CUBA IN THE U.N., IS AN OLD HAND AT SUBVERSION

(By Peter Zenkl)

In the chaos which gripped the Congo Patrice Lumumba was murdered. In the United Nations debate on the Congo, Soviet spokesman Valerian Zorin accused the colonial usurpers of the treacherous murder of Lumumba.

To the uninformed, Zorin's lamentations might suggest genuine revulsion from political murder. Some of us, however, remember another February only 13 years ago. In Czechoslovakia after World War II the Communists used every available means to subvert the Government of Czechoslovakia, which still believed in coexistence. The top conspirator in this effort was Valerian Zorin, deputy minister of the U.S.S.R. and former Soviet Ambassador in Prague.

Valerian Zorin laid the groundwork for his reputation as "the gravedigger of Prague" long before the climatic events of 1948. A longtime party activist, Zorin joined the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Affairs in 1941 to become head of the department of Central European matters. He formed a close relationship with Zdenek Fierlinger, the Czechoslovak quisling who was Czechoslovak Ambassador to Moscow.

Immediately after the liberation of Czechoslovakia from Nazi rule in 1945 Zorin, then Soviet Ambassador in Prague, openly supported the activities of the Czechoslovak Communist Party. In 1947, in my capacity as chairman of one of the largest non-Communist parties, I went to Zorin before he left his post in Prague to protest the violation of the treaty of noninterference—the coexistence treaty which had been signed by the Soviets in 1943. I asked him when Soviet interference in our affairs would end. His reply was, "When it will be no longer necessary."

When the Communists faced a new national election and realized that the country had turned against them, they consulted Moscow and prepared for the coup d'etat of February 1948. When arms had been distributed to loyal party members, Zorin, accompanied by five Soviet generals, suddenly reappeared in Prague. He came purportedly to supervise the delivery of Soviet wheat to the Czechs, but he made it a point to make contact with select Czechoslovak ministers.

In February 1948, a congress of the Union of Soviet Czechoslovakian Friendship celebrated the 30th anniversary of the Red army. With Zorin and all the members of the Soviet mission in Prague looking benignly on, Prime Minister Gottwald delivered an aggressive speech, including the warning that "all attempts to upset the new order and to bring back the capitalist order as it existed before Munich are the result of the plans and plots of the Western imperialists."

As soon as Czechoslovakia was safely under Soviet domination, Moscow's agents flooded Czechoslovakia. Under their direction the

tee, and foreign military assistance is defended before the Foreign Relations Committee, no notice of this transaction or comment of any kind has been received by the Foreign Relations Committee, although a letter was sent to the Armed Services Committee.

Secondly, as everyone knows, the unit cost of any product depends in large measure upon the volume.

The United States produces F-104's. Apparently the plan is to have us pay \$150 million to have them also produced in Canada; and more, to have them now produced in four additional countries.

How can six assembly lines in any way give a unit price comparable to what would be the cost off one assembly line? It would seem this is especially pertinent to the American people because, in effect, they are putting up the money.

Finally, today there are thousands of unemployed airplane workers in my State, and tens of thousands in other States. Only yesterday a representative of these people was in my office protesting bitterly about the current heavy unemployment incident to the heavy reduction of airplane production in the United States.

The designers of this plane, Lockheed Aircraft of Burbank, Calif., do not own the Canadian plant in question; but they will receive a royalty on this Canadian production.

That may be fine for the Lockheed stockholders—but will not help the Lockheed workers who have been laid off.

Why should we make such extensive plans to produce these U.S.-designed planes outside the United States, especially, as I have presented to the Senate before, our unprecedented prosperity is nevertheless now accompanied by great unemployment?

I submit that the five countries in question could in no sense be considered "undeveloped countries".

Are we now to establish a policy of other countries making the planes, our activities being confined to making the money?

I ask unanimous consent that the two articles in question be printed at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the Washington Post, June 13, 1961]
UNITED STATES-CANADA AIR DEFENSE PACT
SIGNED—AGREEMENT INCLUDES PLANE PRODUCTION EXCHANGE PROGRAM

(By John G. Norris)

Canada and the United States signed an air-defense and plane production exchange agreement yesterday that is aimed as bolstering North American and NATO defenses.

The deal, several years in the making, provides that:

The United States will give 66 F-101B long-range interceptors to the Royal Canadian Air Force to replace obsolete CF-100s in the North American Air Defense Command.

Canada will take over responsibility for the operation of all but 6 of the 33 radar stations of the Pinetree Line, southernmost of the three chains of warning stations extending across North America,

Both countries enter into a production sharing project, under which a \$200 million order will be placed in Canada for building

F-104G Super Starfighters for use by other NATO countries in the defense of Western Europe.

The United States will put up \$150 million and Canada \$50 million to enable the two governments to make a significant contribution to the collective strength of NATO, the Pentagon announcement said. The F-104 is a 1,400-mile-an-hour American Lockheed fighter being built in Canada and other countries under license.

Deliveries will start in mid-1963, subject to action by the U.S. Congress and Canadian Parliament in providing the military assistance funds required.

Delivery of the 1,200-mile-an-hour F-101 Voodoos will fill a gap in Canadian air defense. Several years ago Canada dropped development of its own high performance interceptor, the CF-105, as a replacement for the subsonic CF-100. At that time the RCAF intended to replace all manned air defense planes with the U.S. Bomarc ground-to-air missile, production of which since has been cut back.

At one time, the just-signed United States-Canadian plane deal tentatively included the transfer of some Canadian CL-44 transports to the U.S. Air Force, but this fell through.

Under the agreement, Canada assumes immediately all costs of operating five Pinetree Line radar stations. These stations—now operated by Canadians—are in Quebec, Nova Scotia, and Newfoundland.

Eleven other radar stations in British Columbia, Manitoba, Ontario, and Nova Scotia, now operated by Americans, will be taken over by Canadians and financially supported by Canada, as soon as arrangements are completed.

NATO BACKS ACCORD ON BUILDING JETS

PARIS, June 12.—A 4-year program to build F-104 Starfighter jets in Belgium, West Germany, Italy, and the Netherlands was approved today by the Permanent Council of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

The four NATO members signed an agreement with the United States last December to build the jet fighter and interceptor.

EARLY CONSIDERATION OF MULTILATERAL EMBARGO AGAINST CUBA URGED

Mr. KEATING. Madam President, from the mail which has arrived at my office in recent weeks, from newspaper, radio, and television commentaries, and from just plain talk with scores of people from New York and other States, it is more than ever apparent that the Nation's No. 1 concern in foreign affairs is Cuba. It is not alone the Cuban fiasco of last April, nor the subsequent tractors-for-freedom negotiation, that has developed this great concern among the American people. It is also a greater realization by Americans that our foreign policy experts are desperately, and up to the present time unsuccessfully, groping for a way to eliminate communism's cancerous growth from Latin America.

Several months ago, I called for a complete embargo against Cuba by the Organization of American States. Many other voices have been raised on this issue. Many of my colleagues on both sides of the aisle have felt that a trade embargo against the Cuban dictator would be an effective instrument for ridding the Western Hemisphere of a threat to every nation of North and South America. Yet, after the passage of several months and the support of

an armed invasion by this country, I have been informed by the State Department that the matter is still under study.

For that reason it was heartening to hear support for the position of an embargo against Cuba from a man who has served for over 3 years as the American Ambassador to Mexico and has had a wealth of experience in understanding and dealing with the people of Latin America.

The testimony yesterday of Robert C. Hill before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee substantiated the urgent need for affirmative action to combat communism throughout the entire southern part of the Western Hemisphere. Mr. Hill gave his wholehearted support to a complete embargo, through the Organization of American States, against all trade with Castro's Cuba.

Madam President, I again repeat my call for the United States to press for an early meeting of the Organization of American States, and at such meeting place high on the agenda the consideration of a multilateral embargo by the Western Hemisphere Nations against all trade with Cuba.

DAMMING OUR INDIAN HERITAGE

Mr. KEATING. Madam President, many of us, including my distinguished colleague from New York [Mr. JAVITS] and myself, are unhappy about the impending dislocation of the Seneca Indians and the violation of their historic treaty as a result of the Kinzua Dam now being constructed in Pennsylvania. While I was in the House of Representatives, and last year also in the Senate, I opposed the Corps of Engineers plan and asked that a full study be made of the alternatives proposed by Dr. Arthur Morgan. Nevertheless, despite the long record of opposition by myself and others who recognized the implications of the project, appropriations were voted by the Congress.

More recently, Senator JAVITS and I supported Mr. Basil Williams, president of the Seneca Nation of Indians, in his request for an appointment with the President so that the matter could be fully discussed and reviewed at the highest level before it becomes too late.

Madam President, yesterday an editorial appeared in the New York Times supporting the position of the Indians and urging the President to appoint an impartial and expert committee to examine the Morgan plan and the Corps of Engineers plan and make a full report to Congress on their comparative merits. I ask unanimous consent that the editorial be printed at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the New York Times, June 12, 1961]

JUSTICE FOR THE SENECA

The Philadelphia yearly meeting of Friends (Quakers) has challenged the conscience of the Nation, and President Kennedy's, in its report on the Kinzua Dam. That project would put under water valuable lands of the Seneca Indians despite opposition by the Seneca Nation.

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Completion of the dam would be a clear, unilateral abrogation, without negotiation, of a treaty with the United States signed in 1794 which guaranteed the Seneca Nation control of its own lands. It would also violate the pledges of both the major parties, made in the last campaign, to recognize the rights of the Indians. The Democratic platform promised that "free consent of the Indian tribes concerned shall be required before the Federal Government makes any change in any Federal-Indian treaty or other contractual relationship."

The Seneca Nation fully recognizes the urgent public need to control the waters of the Allegheny River. And it has proposed an alternative, Conewango, project designed by Arthur E. Morgan, distinguished engineer and formerly head of the Tennessee Valley Authority, which would allegedly furnish adequate flood control without destruction of the heart of the Seneca lands.

The Philadelphia Friends' report, with excellent documentation, urges President Kennedy to stop further preliminary work on the Kinzua Dam and to appoint an impartial expert committee to examine both plans and make a report to Congress as the basis for a sound congressional decision. We support that request. But, whatever action is taken by the President or Congress must, in all conscience, recognize the treaty rights of the Seneca Nation.

STRENGTHENING THE FEDERAL FIREARMS ACT

Mr. MANSFIELD. Madam President, is Senate bill 1750 at the desk?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. It is.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 334, Senate bill 1750.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (S. 1750) to strengthen the Federal Firearms Act.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Montana.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Commerce, with an amendment, on page 1, at the beginning of line 4, to strike out "(52 Stat. 1250; 15 U.S.C. 901, and the following)", is amended by repealing paragraph (6) and renumbering paragraphs (7) and (8) as paragraphs (6) and (7)", and in lieu thereof, to insert "(52 Stat. 1250; 15 U.S.C. 901-909)", is further amended by repealing paragraph (6), by deleting words "crime of violence" in paragraph (7) and inserting in lieu thereof the words "crime punishable by imprisonment for a term exceeding one year", and by renumbering paragraphs (7) and (8) as paragraphs (6) and (7)", so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 1 of the Federal Firearms Act, as amended (52 Stat. 1250; 15 U.S.C. 901-909), is further amended by repealing paragraph (6), by deleting the words "crime of violence" in paragraph (7) and inserting in lieu thereof the words "crime punishable by imprisonment for a term exceeding one year", and by renumbering paragraphs (7) and (8) as paragraphs (6) and (7).

SEC. 2. Section 2 of such Act is amended by deleting the words "crime of violence" in subsections (4), (e), and (f) and inserting in lieu thereof the words "crime punishable by imprisonment for a term exceeding one year".

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at this point a portion of the report covering aspects of the legislation.

There being no objection, the excerpt was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

PURPOSE

Among other things, the Federal Firearms Act (52 Stat. 1250; 15 U.S.C. 901 et seq.) prohibits the shipment of firearms in interstate or foreign commerce to or by persons under indictment or convicted of a "crime of violence." This term is defined to mean murder, manslaughter, rape, mayhem, kidnapping, robbery, burglary, housebreaking; assault with intent to kill, commit rape, or rob; assault with a dangerous weapon, or assault with intent to commit any offense punishable by imprisonment for more than 1 year. The act also prohibits the receipt of firearms by persons convicted of such crimes, or by fugitives who have fled across State lines to avoid prosecution for any of such crimes or to avoid giving testimony in any criminal proceeding. Violations are punishable by fines of not more than \$2,000 and/or imprisonment for not more than 5 years.

This legislation would amend the act to make the mentioned prohibitions applicable to persons indicted, convicted, or fleeing with respect to any crime which measures up to the Federal standard of a felony; that is, any crime punishable by imprisonment for a term exceeding 1 year.

STATEMENT

Over the past few years the infiltration of racketeering into our society and the exploding crime rate have increasingly become a cause for national concern. New laws are needed to give the Federal Bureau of Investigation additional jurisdiction to assist local authorities in the common assault against crime. S. 1750, introduced at the request of the Attorney General as an integral part of an anticrime legislative program, would be such a law. Additionally, it would make it more difficult for the criminal elements of our society to obtain firearms.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to further amendment.

If there be no further amendment to be proposed, the question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

HEIRS OF ANTHONY BOURBONNAIS

Mr. MANSFIELD. Madam President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 336, House bill 4500.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (H.R. 4500) to donate to the heirs of Anthony Bourbonnais approximately thirty-six one-hundredths acre of land in Pottawatomie County, Okla.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Montana.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, with an amendment, on page 1, line 10, after the word "less", to insert "subject to a reservation to the United States of a right of access across such land whenever needed for public purposes".

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that a portion of the report on the bill be printed at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the extract was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

PURPOSE

The purpose of H.R. 4500 is to donate to the heirs of Anthony Bourbonnais in an unrestricted status approximately thirty-six one-hundredths acre of land in Pottawatomie County, Okla.

NEED

The land in question is a narrow strip lying between the Bourbonnais Indian allotment and an adjoining State highway. Until a recent survey indicated the contrary, it was assumed that the acreage was part of the allotment and it was so treated by the Bureau of Indian Affairs. Enactment of the bill is needed to overcome the problems raised by the survey.

AMENDMENT

In order to preclude any claim against the Federal Government by reason of access provided by the land to be donated, the committee has adopted an amendment reserving to the United States a right of access across such land whenever such land is needed for public purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to further amendment.

If there be no further amendment to be proposed, the question is on the engrossment of the amendment and the third reading of the bill.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time, and passed.

COMMUNICATIONS SATELLITES

Mr. McCARTHY. Madam President, an editorial in the New York Times of June 1, 1961, expresses a growing concern over the future development and use of satellites for commercial communication.

There is evidence that the Federal Communications Commission is moving toward giving preliminary approval to A.T. & T. and other international common carriers for the exclusive right to construct and to operate a worldwide communication system using satellites.

We all wish to have peaceful use made of the satellites as soon as possible, but we must also be concerned with the grave domestic and international problems which accompany the commercial use of satellites for communications.

The act which established the Space Council in substance provides that it shall be the function of the Council to advise and assist the President, as he may request, with respect to the performance of functions in the aeronautics